THE JUDICIAL TENURE.

A speech delivered by the eminent and esteemed Judge CHAMBERS, in the late Convention of Mary- does not perform his duty. The pupils must be examined by LAND, has been published in pamphlet form, and, competent persons, to determine their progress; and a thoon a rapid perusal of it, we quite regret that its rough investigation only will enable me to decide upon his on a rapid perusal of it, we quite regret that its length precludes its entire insertion in the Intellibration only will enable me to decide upon his was given, been greatly misrepresented in several and we had been charged with alming at the destructions, I could not give the Union itself. I believed the accusation to be unto gencer, though the requisite space in our columns is quite possibly occupied by matter less important, this duty precisely because you were supposed to know how and less generally interesting.

such perspicuity and force, and fortified by such weight of authority, that, if generally studied, it would go far to determine the question of the proper character and duration of appointments in weight of authority, that, if generally studied, it would go far to determine the question of the proper character and duration of appointments in the Judiciary department of the Government. The case of a Judge; his position is perfectly the reverse in all the Judge's these particulars. Above all, it differs in one other most imcompactness and logical connexion of the Judge's these particulars. Above all, it differs in one other most imreasoning render it difficult to separate any portion of his excellent argument for citation without injuring its strength and effect; but we copy as much juring its strength and effect; but we copy as much if he never were a politician before, he will surely become juring its strength and effect; but we copy as much such by serving awhile as the representative of the people. as we can make room for to-day, with the confi
Just the reverse is it with the Judge. He must not act the that letter which Mr. B. published last week; and it is a re-

of person, property, or reputation are the subject of controversy, would shock every man's sense of propriety. Why is this? The answer is obvious. His partialities would bias his judgment, if his integrity were proof against temptation; and the reason is abundantly sufficient to justify the rule. But does not the same reason apply, with all its force, when his official existence, which may be his means of subsistence, when even more than this, when his reputation and fair character are, not (it is true) the subject of the controversy, in other influences but that of a high and moral obligation to do his duty faithfully and firmly-yes, sir, in one word, make him 'independent.' And the way to do this, is to make his tenure of office to depend, not on the frowns or the smiles of those upon whose rights he may pass judgment, but upon his faithfulness and firmness-upon his 'good behavior.' This, sir, is what the 'rights of the people' require; this is what all the people ought to desire, and I have no doubt, do desire. They ought to demand it, because the wants of those for whom Courts and Judges are provided demand it; because the pledge and promise of protection and security made them by the people will otherwise be false and delusive.

What avails your Court? It admits the suitor within its halls, but it mocks his effort to obtain redress. Is it amongst the 'rights of the people' thus to make a mockery of law and justice ! Is this a right which it is desirable to 'restore' to Sir, I say again, the people have the right, in one sense of that term ; they have the power to do it , they are covereign. They may assemble in their majesty, and expressly say to their Judge : 'You have given a righteous judgment; a judgment consistent with the laws and with the rules of honesty and equity : but it is not consistent with our feelings. and therefore, as we have the power, so we resolve to remove you from your seat to make way for one who will consult our They can do this, and the Judge, driven from his seat, has no redress. But is it therefore proper ? is it therefore desirable to do it? or to do any thing, which will enseeding as iniquitous in the highest degree; and in the more legitimate sense of the term I deny that the people have any such right. Now, sir, what I maintain is, that when you make the Judge the puppet of the people, you virtually enreal security but in the independence of the Judiciary."

In the course of his argument the Judge quotes from the third article of the Federal Constitution : "The Judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior havior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their \* services a compensation which shall not be di- just below the oyster beds near the light-boat, and the steam "minished during their continuance in office." tug left to return to the city. Soon after the steamer left After referring to the commentary of the Federalist (about half-past eight o'clock) the cotton on the deck was disupon this clause, he thus proceeds:

"The article in the Constitution of the United States "The article in the Constitution of the United States and they had only time to get the cabin passengers and a par received the vote of every member of the body that framed it; of the baggage on board the steam-tug, with one or two sails

peculiarities of our republican institutions are precisely those which most emphatically require a persevering adherence to this old and venerated truth. [Judge C. here read extracts to show the opinions of Professor Wilson, in his Lectures; Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries; Mr. Rawle, in his had with the quarter-deck. Part of the deck load was turning the precisely those persons from the cutter and lightship, went with boats and used all possible exertions to scuttle the harque, but no excess could be had. These boats took off about twenty seek passengers, who would not otherwise have been saved, as there was so much fire midships that no communication could be had with the quarter-deck. Part of the deck load was turning the processor of the cutter and lightship, went with boats and could be had. Treatise on the Constitution; Judge Tucker; Judge Hop-kinson; and Judge Story.] Indeed, sir, (said Judge C.) heat, thus overpowering all the means at hand by which the kinson; and Judge Story.] Indeed, sir, (said Judge C.) until lately, since a spirit of change has become so rife in our midst, there was no name high on the roll of fame, so far as I The Savannah was a fine vessel of 493 tons, and her value am informed—there was no one who doubted on this subject, except Mr. Jeff rson; and he was an exception only in his later days. His Notes on Virginia speak a different language, who is harmon with his contemporaries and associates."

The Smanna was a fire vessel of 250 class, and her value has been estimated at \$30,000. The cargo consisted of 1,026 has been estima and more in harmony with his contemporaries and associates."

In the following passage it will be seen the indeed, he refers but incidentally, in any part of his remarks, to the mode of appointment as a secon-- dary consideration :

petent to elect other officers; and, if so, why not to elect this city, and fraudulently procuring pensions thereon. judges? Now, in the first place, my argument, as I have The evidence showed that his operations were under them; to give their vote as they would give theirs; to represent their opinions, wishes, and feelings. They can require sent their opinions, wishes, and feelings. They can require them to do all this; and if they fail they will and do dismiss about them, and elect others. Take an illustration: I want an agent to perform for me some portion of my current duties, which, in the aggregate, are too numerous to allow me to attend to minutely. I have several farms, and want an agent attend to minutely. I have several farms, and want an agent attend to minutely. I have several farms, and want an agent attend to minutely. I have several farms, and want an agent attend to minutely. I have several farms, and want an agent attend after several farms and returned to Blingerland. In other instances Slingerland had blank spaces for the meterial dates, and after being sworn to by the deponents and returned to Blingerland. In other instances Slingerland had blank spaces for the meterial dates, and after being sworn to by the deponents and returned to Blingerland. In other instances Slingerland had blank spaces for the meterial dates, and after being sworn to by the deponents and returned to Slingerland. In other instances Slingerland had blank spaces for the meterial dates, and after being sworn to by the deponents and returned to Slingerland. In other instances Slingerland had blank spaces for the meterial dates, and after being sworn to by the deponents and returned to Slingerland. In other instances Slingerland had blank spaces for the meterial dates, and after being sworn to by the deponents and returned to Slingerland. In other instances Slingerland had blank spaces for the meterial dates, and after being sworn to by the deponents and returned to Slingerland had blank spaces for the meterial dates, and after being sworn to by the deponents and returned to Slingerland. or overseer for each. I require him to consult my judgment; DEATH BY DROWNING.—John Thompson, (son of Mr. John Thompson, (son of Mr. John Thompson, Tenth street, near E street,) aged nine the duty he is to perform. If he fails, I institute no process of judicial inquiry; conduct no formal investigation. I put him away at the end of the year, and get another. He does not represent my white son execute my plans. That is the sort of relation which a representative bears to his political sort of relation which a representative bears to his political sort of relation; Now, take another case: As a member of a Board of Visiters, I want a Professor in the College. He laster applying a strong-galvanic battery.—Telegraph.

is to perform the duties appropriate to his station ; say, to teach his pupil Latin and Greek, according to the most approved system—a duty which I could not perform myself; and o course the last thing I desire is, to have him do what I would do, if I were myself present. If complaint be made of his failure, the matter must be investigated. I cannot forthwith consent to dismiss him because this boy or that tells me he them. I should say to him : 'You have been employed for it could best be done.' Now this is the relation in which it could best be done.' Now this is the relation in which it could best be done.' Now this is the relation in which is believed account of the proceedings, both of the October Control of the Judge stands to the people. The Judge is supposed to vention and of the State Legislature; and, in conclusion, The subject of the Judge's remarks is the Judi- the Judge stands to the people. The Judge is supposed to

acter are, not (it is true) the subject of the controversy, in allegiance. Are they less useful to the country on that acterms, but deeply involved as consequences resulting from count? Do their decisions evince an infection of political the particular manner in which he may decide the case? If prejudice or partiality? No, sir. And to a judge, who is Convention should be postponed as above decided the case? the value of one dollar of his property be at stake in the issue, placed upon the bench during good behavior, you will ever look in vain for the evidence of such infection. Why should be is disqualified, for assumed partiality; and yet, when consequences utterly ruinous to himself may grow out of the decision, you are asked to disregard their influence. Now, sir, soil his conscience with a foul stain? He gains nothing by my proposition is, that he be placed in a condition to exempt so doing—can gain nothing. He will scarcely commit wrong the Nashville Convention, and urging them to be specially him from these consequences; from all fear of them. Let for the mere sake of wrong. If so vile as to act thus, he will upon their guard against certain intriguing politicians who him he defended sealest any such influence, and against all he wisked except to bring himself within the constitue of im. him be defended against any such influence, and against all be wicked enough to bring himself within the penalties of impeachment, and be dismissed and disgraced.'

> We must conclude our extracts, as Judge CHAM-BERS does his speech, by a quotation from the Debers does his speech, by a quotation from the De-bates in the Virginia Convention of 1829, call-ed to amend the State Constitution. The language of this quotation commends itself to the grave at-tention of every reader, as well by its solemn ear-be adopted; but the refusal to adopt which would, it was

prove net only that there is no such thing as judicial independence, but that there ought to be no such thing; that it had set up the demand of constitutional amendments in accordance with the plan of disunion then conjectured to be in progress. I saw plainly that if this part of the speech should be suffered to pass without objection from Southern Senators, ought to direct his effort. It cannot be called too soon. The or ought to be more dear to her statesmen, and that the best interests of our country are secured by it. Advert, sir, to the duties of a judge. He has to pass between the Government and the man whom that Government is processingbetween the most powerful individual in the community and the poorest and most unpopular. It is of the last importance that, in the performance of these duties, he should observe Mr. Colhoun and myself, when, on coming into the Senate, the utmost fairness. Need I press the necessity of this? he found me objecting to his speech:

Does not every man feel that his own personal security and Mr. Calhoun. "But I will say, and I say it bold!" the security of his property depends upon that fairness. The judicial department comes home in its effects to every man's frieside; it passes on his property, his reputation, his life, his all. Is it not to the last degree important that he should be rendered perfectly and completely independent, with nothhis all. Is it not to the last degree important that he should be rendered perfectly and completely independent, with noth-'ing to control him but God and his conscience." 'I acknowledge that in my judgment the whole good which may grow out of this Convention, be it what it may, will never compensate for the evil of changing the judicial tenure of office.' 'I have always thought, from my earliest youth till 'now, that the greatest scourge an angry Heaven ever inflicted upon an ungrateful and sinning people, was an 'flicted upon an ungrateful and sinning people, was an 'Mr. Calhoun. 'Yes, there we disagree entirely." courage and often will cause this iniquity; that there is no 'now, that the greatest scourge an angry Heaven ever inflicted upon an ungrateful and sinning people, was an ignerant, a corrupt, or a dependant judiciary.

BURNING OF THE BARQUE SAVANNAH .- The barque Savannah cleared from Savannah (Geo.) on Tuesday of last Courts, shall hold their offices during good be- week for New York, and was towed down the river in the afternoon. As the wind was unfavorable she came to anchor covered to be on fire, and immediate exertions were made to throw it overboard, and afterwards to extinguish the fismes with water. The heat of the fire soon drove the men away, nor is there in the history of the Convention of 1776, as far as I have been able to trace it, the least reason to believe it was adopted in Maryland with less unanimity.

"Now, Mr. President, I wish to show that some, indeed all, our ablest jurists have concurred in the opinion that the broke out Lieut, Languorn, from the Gallatin, and other

Judge applies himself particularly to the defence of United States Circuit Court for the District of Vermont, the the Judicial Tenure during good behavior, and, Hon. SANUEL PRENTISS presiding, the case of the United States vs. Jacob Slingerland was disposed of, by the defendant's being found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He was a lawyer from New York, aged 58 years, who was indicted for forging and altering papers for procuring "I am aware, sir, that it is said that the people are com- pensions, and transmitting the same to the Peasion Office in

said, is not so much directed against any particular mode of appointment, as it is to prove the necessity of a tenure during good behavior. It is this 'essemial' feature which I regard as above all other considerations. But, sir, there are ample reasons in my judgment to distinguish this case from that of the election of political officers. The latter are chosen expressly to represent the political opinions of those who elect them; to give their vote as they would give theirs; to represent the considerations wishes and fail davits appeared the dates had been evidently silvered from true to it appeared the dates had been evidently divered from true to

THE CANVASS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Extract from a Letter from Gen. Foote, publish ed in the " Flag of the Union," May 23.

I beg leave to call attention for a moment to the fact that, in the month of March, 1850, and upon the 26th day of that month, I made it my business, during the morning hour, to address the Senate in explanation of the objects held in view by our (Mississippi) October Convention in proposing a general Southern Convention in Nashville. The action of the State of Mississippi had, at the time when this explanation was given been expeatly missenges and in according to the convention. as we can make room for to-day, with the confidence that even these broken extracts will repay perusal. The annexed passage will serve to present an outline of the course of argument pursued in reference to what the orator deems the most essential attribute of an efficient and faithful Judge, and without which he fears that justice will not invariably be impartially dispensed:

"But can the Judges be expected to do their duty, when their very existence depends upon doing otherwise? You will not allow a Judge to propose has been proud of the propose of propriety. Why is for person, property, or reputation are the subject of controversy, would shock every man's sense of propriety. Why is the reverse is it with the Judges. He must not act the public makes it with the Judge. He must not act the public makes it with the Judge. He must not act the politician; he must not know one party from another in the politician; he must not know one party from another in the politician; he must not know one party from another in the politician; he must not know one party from another in the politician; he must not know one party from another in the markable fact that no newspaper in the State of Mississippi wentered to call my declarations, thus publicly make, at all it is a remarkable fact that no newspaper in the State of Mississippi wentered to call my declarations, thus publicly make, at all it is a remarkable fact that no newspaper in the State of Mississippi with qualities. The market he and the state of Mississippi wentered to call my declarations, thus publicly make, at all it is a remarkable fact that no newspaper in the State of Mississippi wentered to call my declarations, thus publicly make, at all it is a remarkable fact that no newspaper in the State of Mississippi wentered to call my declarations, thus publicly make, at all it is question. Then the scheme of "prompt and pescable eccession," joint or separate," joint or separate," joint or separate," late the the project of wentered to call my declarations. The mar tol. and, when they had come together, I proposed to ntimations had been given from time to time that the plan of vention amendments of the Federal Constitution of a nature sure to be refused, upon the denial of which a formal ordnestness and force as by the unexcelled authority of the venerable speaker, Chief Justice Marshall:

speech of the 4th of March had then been delivered, and my "'The argument of the gentleman,' he said, 'goes to protest against the most objectionable portion of it been formally entered. This was nearly two months before my letespecially from those representing our own State, a presumption might arise that this requisition of constitutional amendments had been a part of our October plan. I resolved to lose no time in correcting an error so serious. The controversy between Mr. Calhoun and myself is before the American people. I shall not dwell upon it. But I beg leave simply to call the attention of the people of Mississippi to certain portions of that extraordinary dialogue which occurred between

upon terms of equality ?"

All must see at once that I was then contending for our

October platform, "the Union as it is;" whilst Mr. Calhoun was struggling for its overthrow. This was nearly two months before my April letter to Mr. Barkedale. He then defended and justified my course. I am precisely where I was when he thus defended me; and now he denounces me as a "traitor." I then thanked him for his vindication of me; I am

now quite patient under his censures.

Since the writing of that April letter the Nashville Convention has assembled and acted. The author of the address went to Nashville with disunion purposes in his heart, which had been cherished for twenty years. Immediate secession has been avowed to be the object of the Nashville Convention in South Carolina and several other States. A second Nashville Convention has been held which has convoked a Nashville Convention has been held which has convoked a Southern Congress, with plenary powers, for the express purpose of declaring the Union at an end. Our own Legislature has been called together by Governor Quitman, and counselled to abandon the October platform, and to co-operate with the Governor and his confederates in carrying into execution his darling scheme of "prompt and peaceable eccession," "joint or separate." The Governor has recommended to an approaching Legislature the appropriation of a large sum of money for the prosecution of a war upon the Government of the United States. He has sent to the Legislature ment of the United States. He has sent to the Legislature ment of the United States. He has sent to the Legislature a special message recommending a new military organization, and the immediate imposition of a most oppressive tax in order to defray the anticipated expenses of a civil war, in which he expected doubtless to acquire fresh Isurels upon battle-fields marked with all the horrors of internal strife. A State Convention has been provided for, which is expected to send delegates to the Southern Congress already described. All this has been done too notwith the string of the content of the c All this has been done, too, notwithstanding since our Oc-tober Convention was held territorial governments have been established in Utah and New Mexico, without any restriction established in Ctan and New Mexico, without any restriction in regard to slavery. A fugitive slave law has been enacted, of a most stringent character; but which every honest man will confess has been in general most faithfully enforced. The boundary line between New Mexico and Texas has been settled, peaceably and without that expension of civil blood at one time so seriously apprehended, whereby the rapid settlement of Texas has been provided for, and her ultimate and early subdivision into four additional slave States secured. A solemn legislative provision has been adopted securing the early subdivision into four additional slave States secured. A solemn legislative provision has been adopted securing the future admission of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico into the Union as slave States, if the people thereof shall favor the introduction of slavery within their limits. And yet secession continues to be urged upon the people of the State by individuals solemnly appointed to deliver lectures and addresses of a mere flippant and lively character, as the one and the ultimate remedy.

Letter from Mr. Cathoun referred to in the preceding extract.

FORT HILL, AUGUST 3, 1849.

FORT HILL, AUGUST 3, 1849.

Mr Dear Sir : My engagements must be my apology for not acknowledging sooner your two letters.

I am obliged to you for securing so prompt an admission of my address into the columns of the Intelligencer. Col. Benton has continued to get so many jobe for that paper that I had my apprehension, in their wish to keep fair with him, that they would either not publish at all or delay it so long as to make the publication of no value.

I am glad that you intend to be present at the meeting of your Convention in October. It is an important occasion, and your presence will be of great service. You ask me for my views touching the ultimate action of the South in certain events. It is the gravest of all subjects, and must soon devents.

scorn and by-word of the world. That we will be forced t the alternative I hold to be certain, unless prompt and the most efficient measures should be taken by the South to arrest the present course of events. They were never moving mission and resistance, unless the South should take the sub-ject into its own hands, and by a united and decisive move

gerous than their original, because calculated to deceive and betray the South. There, as yet, has been not a raily on it, that I have seen, in which the Freesoif doctrines, as to the

that I have seen, in which the Freesoil doctrines, as to the Wilmot proviso and the Territories and denunciation of slavery, did not constitute the platform. The aim of the whole movement is political; and is intended to catch the support of the Abolitionists without losing that of the South. If they succeed in that, our doom is fixed. I do not doubt but we have many and sincere friends among the old Democracy of the North, and even among those who are inclined to favor this unnatural coalition. They do it from what they regard to be a necessity, and as the only way by which the Whigs can be put down, and with reluctance. But that cannot after its fatal tendency. The Whigs at the North are at present doing their best to prevent it; but as soon as they see that it is like to succeed, and that the Democracy of the South are prepated to acquiesce in it, they will wheel right round, and take higher and bolder abolition grounds, and thus control the movement, while the Southern Whigs will plead our example as an excuse for their acquiescing in the bolder moveample as an excuse for their acquieeeing in the bolder move ments of their Northern friends. The effects of the whole will be, that the North will become more universally aboli-tion than ever, and the South more derided, distracted, and tion than ever, and the South more derided, distracted, and debased than ever; and, of course, less capable of resisting. Even as a political movement on the part of the Northern Democracy, it will fail. It is a game in which their opponents can ever outplay them, and which must end in the destruction and absorption of the Democracy there by the other parties. There is but one way they can save themselves and the party, by boildly planting themselves on the ground which the Southern wing of the party occupy on this great question. It would probably place them in a small minority for the time, but it would unite the South, and our upited or the time, but it would unite the South, and our unit strength would speedily put them in a majority again. Notain than that, as events are now going, the alternative of sub-mission or resistance will be speedly forced on us, unless we should unite and adopt speedy measures to prevent it; and that presents the question, what can we do? In considering it, I assume that the first desire of every true-hearted Southit, I assume that the first desire of every true-hearted Southern man is to save, if possible, the Union, as well as ourselves; but, if both cannot be, then to save ourselves at all events. Such is my determination, as far as it lies in my power. Fortunately for us, the road which leads to both yet lies in the same direction. We have not reached the fork yet, if we are ever to do it. Without concert of action on the part of the South, neither can be saved; by it, if it be not too long delayed, it is possible both yet may be. Without it, we cannot satisfy the North that the South is in earnest, and will, if forced, choose resistance; and until she is satisfied, the causes which have brought the question between the two sections te its present dangerous stars from a small begin. connexion. To do that, concert of action would be necessary, not to save the Union, for it would be teo late, but to save is done to bear on its action, the alienation between the sec-tions which may be caused by its proceedings may become ought to be made before Congress meets, or early in the session, for a Convention in the South, to meet at some conveniest central point, in the spring or early in the session. It could not fail to have a powerful effect on the action of Congreis, and that followed up by a Convention, and a solem appeal to the North, accompanied by a warning as to what must be the consequences unless she should desist from aggression and cease to sgitate the subject, may save the Union. Nothing short of it can; and there is no certainty that it could ifdelayed beyond the time stated.

The Convention, in my opinion, ought to be informal— such as those so often called by both parties at the North in taking some new political position. A formal one called by always more than a day, and finite, and can be exactly found to meet in their official character, as representatives of States, ought not to be thought of short of the last extremily. I am also of the opinion that the call ought to be so made as to ensure a full attendance and harmony of views and action. For that purpose, it should be addressed to all of the South, with out distinction of party; who desire to save the Union, and to that purpose, it should be addressed to all of the South, with out distinction of party, who desire to eave the Union, and to adopt the most effectual measures for that purpose, but who, in the event it should prove impossible, and the alternative of submission and resistance should be forced on the South, stand prepared to choose the latter. Such a call could not fail to secure a full attendance from every Southern State, and harmony of views and action. The call ought to be accompanied by an address, briefly stating the ground for making it. I trust your Convention will make the call. It could come from no better quarter. Your State is the centre of the come from no better quarter. Your State is the centre of the Southern portion of the great valley of the Mississippi ; more Southern portion of the great valley of the Mississippi; more deeply, if possible, interested than any other, and would be less likely to excite a feeling of jealousy than if it came from this or any of the older States. If your Convention should take the stand, and recommend at the same time a general organization of the Southern States, I would agree to underwrite the consequences. Among your other advantages, the Whig party would more fully unite in the call than in any other State but this.

Why cannot be the Riches and Mr. Burke he induced to bear

Why cannot Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Burke be induced to back the call, if it should be made? It is their true course, whether regarded as patriots or party men. If they would agree to do so, if would ensure its success, and keep the movement in the right direction. Yours truly,

J. C. CALHOUN.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

At the time of the sailing of the United States mail steam Washington from Southampton (20th ultimo) the American frigate St. Lawrence was still at that place, awaiting the result of Col. Sherburne's visit to Paris to recover the rem of Com. Paul Jones. If obtained, they are to be brought to this country in the St. Lawrence; her departure would probably be delayed in consequence until the middle of June. The officers were very popular.

A frightful accident had occurred in London, by the falling of a building in Grace Church street, in process of construction. Five persons were killed and seven wounded, one it is feared fatally. The same day a calamitous fire took place near Lower Thames street, and several persons lost their

Letters from Constantinople announce the conclusion of the amnesty question. Kossuth and five others were to be excluded from its operation.

Accounts from Brussels state that the Belgian Ministry, having been defeated on the financial measures brought before the Chambers, had tendered their resignation to the King. From Madrid we learn that the result of the elections would secure to the Cabinet a strong and compact majority. The progressista opposition will not number more than forty members, while the Moderados will not exceed twenty. The alliance of these two fractions of the Chamber was not therefore dreaded by the Ministry.

The steam frigate Cafarelli arrived at Brest on the 16th nstant. She left Lisbon on the 12th. Her officers state that no Ministry had then been formed, nor had Saldanhe quitted Oporto. Considerable agitation was observed at Lisbon on the sailing of the Cafarelli.

Accounts from Manilla state that on the 28th of January an attack had been made by the Governor General on the forte at Sooloo, which resulted in their capture, together with 140 pieces of artillery and other munitions of war.

Two American gentlemen had been attacked and rebbed near Canton. The insurrectionary movements still con in the Chinese Empire.

HISTORY OF GREECE, from the earliest times to the destruction of Corinth, B. C. 146, by Dr. Leon-Schmitz, F. R. S. E. Jose published and for mile by TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers, Penn. avenue, near 9th street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ANALYSIS OF FOUCAULT'S EXPERIMENT.

It rarely happens that a purely scientific experiment por sees the elements of popular interest. An exemption from ill reproach of duliness seems, however, generally accorded to Foucault's pendulum experiment, by which the earth's diurnal rotation is directly exhibited. Though it really adds nothing to the creed of philosophy, it has a peculiar interest from the grandeur of its involved ideas. In the hope of illusrating its rationale, which must of course perplex all minds not mathematically trained, I subjoin a simple geometrical are, in my opinion, as bad as they can be. At no time have both parties courted the Freesoilers and the Abolitionists with more ardor. I make no distinction between Freesoilers and Abolitionists. They are both equally hostile to us and our institutions. Of the two, the former are the worst and most dangerous. I regard the new platform, called free Democracy, attempted to be erected at the North, to rally and re-unite the Freesoilers and the old Democrats who opposed them at the last election, as but another name for Freesoilers, more dananalysis of the problem.

First as to the experimental fact. A pendulum freely uspended over a horizontal table, concentrically graduated s seen, when carefully put in oscillation, to deviate in its uccessive oscillations constantly to the left of its former trace. The plane of oscillation has an apparent rotation, which i

Now, how does this prove the earth's diurnal rotation Simply because, if this rotation exists, the observed resul must follow, and not otherwise. The experiment indicate the relation between two entirely distinct phenomena ; namely, the earth's rotation and the oscillation of the pendulum If the earth did not revolve, the pendulum would still oscilate, but constantly over the same line of the table.

It is here important to have a clear idea of what takes place in the oscillation of a pendulum. When the ball is drawn out from beneath its point of suspension, one component of its weight acts along the wire, and the other along the arc of vibration. From the end of this are that component decreases as the ball descends, becomes zero when the wire is vertical. and negative as the ball ascends. This negative force over comes the inertia of the ball, which has retained all the force mmunicated in the descending branch. When this stored ferce is exhausted the ball again descends, and so the oscillation is continued. In all this gravity acts as an incessant force, constant in intensity and direction. Thus this force governs the entire movement of the pendulum.

Now, in a rotation of the earth the line of direction of gravity at Washington describes the surface of a cone in pace, whose vertex is near the earth's centre, and whose base s our parallel of latitude. Suppose the ideal sphere of the earth fixed in space, one rotation of the actual earth carries the point of pendulum suspension once around our fixed ideal regarding centrifugal force,) it is the same whether the earth e conceived actually to rotate, or whether it be fixed in space, and the point of suspension be carried around it on our parallel. The forces, which entirely govern the oscillaions, act alike in the two cases.

Conceive the earth at rest, and the pendulum carried around n any parallel. In this movement the horizontal in the meridian plane generates a cone, having its vertex on the proonged axis of the earth, and the parallel for its base. Now, et this cope be developed or rolled out on to a tangent plane. It is sumitted that the earth is innuenced or is governed as a body by the attraction or repulsion of other systems, it must follow that every grain of sand or drop of water of twill make a sector whose radius equals the cotangent of the latitude, and whose arc, rectified, equals the rectification of latitude, and whose arc, rectified, equals the rectification of to its chemical properties, be governed by the same general laws. Of the magnificent field of science, we are comparatively the parallel. This development reduces the first cone to a perpendicular cylinder through the arc of the sector. This sector measures the angular movement of the plane of oscillation for a pendulum during a sidereal day : for, suppose an oscillating pendulum carried around on the perpencylinder, while gravity acts along its elements, just as before their development, the oscillations will be in parallel planes; so that a table, bearing a line pointing towards the centre, and supporting the point of suspension, would turn relatively to the oscillations, through the angle of the sector. In all this process of reduction of an actual pendulum dur-

ing a day to a pendulum carried around this sector, nothing s done to change the relation between the plane of oscillation and the graduated table from that existing in Foucault's exeriment. Hence, in both cases, the plane of oscillation would seem to traverse through the angle of the above sector. uniform, the angular velocity must be uniform for any period

The sector : 3600 :: sin. lat. : radius ; and, as degrees are ere proportional to velocities, we have the angular velocity of the plane : earth's ang. vel. :: sin. lat. : radius, or ang. vel. of plane = earth's ang. vel. × sin. lat. From this we see that he time of a complete revolution of the plane over the sidereal day. At the pole, sin. lat. - 1, or the time of revolution is a sidereal day : at the equator, ein. lat. - 0, and the time of revolution becomes infinite. In latitude 30°

substituting the local latitude in the above formula. If, by actual experiment, this time of revolution be mea sured at any place, the latitude is found from the formula by substitution. From present appearances, however, the disturbing causes bear so large a relation to the whole phenomena as to render doubtful the practical application of this experiment to determining latitudes. Yet it should not be

oo easily abandoned In the Comptes Rendus of February 10 and 17, M. BINEL has reached the same expression as above for the angular velocity of the plane of oscillation, by a long discussion of the general equations of the case. Foucautr has not published his demonstration, by reason of its length and prolinity. In justice to him it should be said that his note in the Comptes Rendus is clear and to the point, making a striking contrast to his cloudy and mythical paper translated in the Intelligencer. The above reasoning will be readily followed by constructing the necessary diagrams, and will be found sufficiently

rigerous. Sandry minor points and illustrations are emitted for the sake of brevity. E. B. H.

M. FOUCAULT'S EXPERIMENT.

FAIRMONT, (MARION COUNTY,) VIRGINIA, MAY 30, 1851.

May 30, 1851.

Messrs. Epirons: Your Paris correspondent, in announcing the beautiful experiment of Foucault, omitted the most difficult part of the explanation of its reason. Upon what he has said depends the truth of the theory certainly; but he has not given the mind of your readers a view of its operation, at least not that of your "Inquirer;" and I think he is to be ommended for objecting to the demonstration by the "Newrk Advertiser," which is nothing more than a statement of the fact. Since he appeals to the public, I may be pardoned for attempting an explanation, which has been demanded through your columns.

To use the most familiar illustration, I would ask him fancy himself in a room whose walls, ceiling, and floor are equal squares. Suspend a pendulum from half way in the corner formed by the south wall and ceiling, and imagine the entre of attraction of gravity to be half way in the corner formed by the north wall and floor; if the pendulum was set going, it would move in a plane that would evidently coincide with the upper and lower corners of the room, and would intersect the east and west walls by diagonal lines; whilst osillating there it has a tendency to move entirely around the point of suspension, but the attraction of gravity confines it to the neighborhood of a point opposite to it; it has as much nclination to travel along the diagonal lines on the wall as the angle formed by the floor and north wall where the attraction is which prevents it. Now, whilst the pendulum is in motion, suppose the point of suspension changed to a point half way on the diagonal line on the west wall, and at the same time the centre of attraction to the corresponding point on the other diagonal; it has not by this lost its inclination to travel on the diagonal; its movement is simply confined about the point of attraction; and if, in this position, the pendulus were transported to some other part of space, it would describe planes and lines parallel. If, instead of changing the point of suspension to the diagonal, we place it immediately above in the corner of the ceiling and wall, it will follow its inclination as much as possible, and move in a plane that is parallel in one direction, the one not interfered with intersecting the wall by a line parallel to the diagonal, but lower down. In this imaginary experiment the room is a cube encasing the earth; the lines formed by the intersection of the ceiling and walls coincide with the latitude of 45°. We have supposed the pendulum to have vibrated for six hours; the centre of the space of the room the centre of the earth, through thich point the vertical (that is, a line from the point of suspension to the centre of attraction) in each supposition has passed. The nation as much as possible, and move in a plane that is paralpendulum, whilst describing the line parallel to the diagonal, will be awarded by the Maryland Society, as the would intersect the latitude of 45° at an angle of 45°, if it

mmenced by starting the pendulum across the line of latitude, we have only to remember that it does not relinquish its tendency to move off in a tangent until forced to do so. and then only as much as so compelled in obedience to the

TO THE EDITORS.

Having recently perused several articles in the Intelligencer, in which the experiment of Foucault has been discu my mind was directed to the causes that probably existed through the agency of which an experiment might be made rmine by an ocular demonstration the revolution of the earth upon its axis. Astronomy, as a science, is comparatively of recent origin, although the motions of heavenly times of Noah to the present day; but it was not until about the middle of the sixteenth century that the true system of the world was discovered by Copernicus, followed early in the seventeenth century by the discovery of the laws of its otions in space by Kepler, and the discovery in 1683, by Sir Isaac Newton, of the laws of universal gravitation, which has brought astronomy within the province of mechanical extension, by unfolding to us its physical theory, which has been developed by Laplace and many others with great minuteness of detail.

The application to astronomy of the science of me may be supposed to have originated with the discovery of Copernicus, and its practical use demonstrated by Kepler.

The causes which operate to produce the current of rivers the rise and fall of the tides, and the phenomena of the magnetic needle may, in the absence of a better theory, be attributed to the rotary motion of the earth in its relation to other worlds; and I see no good reason why the vibration of the pendulum should not be influenced by the same great auses. One thing we know to be certain, that if the earth revolves upon an axis, it must travel at a much more rapid rate at the perimeter of the circle than it does at its axis. erally entertained is, that the earth is an oblate that is, the diameter of its axis is less than the diameter of the plane of its rotation. We naturally infer from this fact parallel of latitude. So far as concerns the pendulum, (dis- that the globe revolves in space; for, if we should set a ball in motion upon an axis, (the composition of which should be removed from the fluid state, ) we should soon discover that, by removed from the nucl state, ) we should soon discover that, by a rapid motion, a contraction will take place at the poles, and an expansion at the equator; that is, the ball will enlarge at points of the greatest velocity, and diminish at these points where the velocity is relatively slow.

All these phenomena depend upon the motion of the earth, and the relation which it sustains to the numerous systems

which revolve in infinite space.

If it is admitted that the earth is influenced or is governe

laws. Of the magnificent field of science, we are comparatively ignorant; within the scope of our natural vision a few thousand worlds have been brought. By the aid of the telescope upwards of two thousand four hundred millions of worlds upwards of two thousand four hundred millions of worlds have been presented to the eye of the beholder; yet we have not discovered the limits of space, and we are overwhelmed with the thought that perhaps it has no limits, but extends on, on, and on, until the imagination of man is bewildered in the contemplation of a space so vast; hence we are unabla to explain and account for many things which we behold, and on the other hand we account for phenomena which are

and on the other hand we account for phenomena which are not perceptible to the eye or to the ear.

We know that the messenger who traverses the wire of the magnetic telegraph has a noiseless step and an invisible person, acd, although he may pass within a few feet of us, we can neither hear him, nor can we see him.

can neither hear him, nor can we see him.

As I said before, science is yet in its infancy, and although with our present limited knowledge we look at things with wonder and astonishment, yet the time will come when, if we could look back, we should be astonished in contemplating the simplicity of the inventions and the machines of the prelines yet to come.

By the aid of the invisible element of electricity we shall in

few years be enabled to travel the mountains and the val-

We have beheld the magnetic machine ushered into the world, in all the weakness of a child just emerged from the dark prison of the mother's womb. What results may we not look for when it shall arrive, as it will, at the age of man-

At some future time, if permitted, I may give you my and the time of revolution becomes infinite. In latitude 30° views more fully upon the subject of the vibration of the per this time is two days. Between the pole and equator it is dulum.

A FRIEND TO SCIENCE. WASHINGTON, MAY 31, 1851.

MECHANISM, No. IV .- BY JOSIAN HOLBROOK.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Trigonometry is the science of triangles, and more an art than a science. The term is derived from three Greek words: tri, three ; gonia, corner ; and metron, measure. It hence iterally, means the measure of triangles; really and practically measuring by triangles. So curious, useful, and wonderful are the properties of triangles, as to constitute instruments and furnish modes for measuring any body, however rregular, and whether of one, two, or three dimensionsength, or length and breadth, or length, breadth, and thickness. They also furnish instruments for measuring bodies, however distant, at least within the distance of the sun, and extended much beyond it. The heights of mountains, the distances of bodies across rivers, and the dipensions of them, or other intervening objects at a distance. as well as those accessible or near at hand, by the wonderful powers of triangles can be determined with great accuracy and by very simple modes. Surveying, navigation, astronomy, engineering, architecture, and even the squaring of every building erected, have trigonometry, or some one or more properties of triangles, at their foundation. Every three sided figure is called a triangle or trigon,

angulus being the Latin, and gonia the Greek, of the word angle, or corner. Three-sided figures of plain surfaces, and ounded by straight lines, are called plain triangles. When of curved surfaces and bounded by curved lines, they are called curved triangles. When bounded by three great circles of a sphere, as the equator, ecliptic, and a meridian of the earth. a three-sided figure is called a spherical triangle, and the science relating to that class of triangles is called spherical rigonometry; as that to plain triangles is called plain trigonometry. The properties of these two classes of three-sided figures are so different and distinct, and each so important, both to science and art, as to constitute two separate sciences and each important if not essential to the other.

Of plain triangles there are six different kinds : three differing in their sides and three in their angles. When all the sides are equal, or of the same length, any three-sided figure is called an equilateral triangle. When two sides are equal, and either longer or shorter than the third, it is called an isosceles triangle. When all the sides are unequal, or of different lengths, it is called a scalene triangle. Every plain triangle, having one right angle, as no one can have two, is called a right angle triangle. If one angle is obtuse or larger than a right angle, it is called an obtuse angle triangle. If all the angles are acute, or smaller (charper) than a right angle, it is called an acute angle triangle. If a triangle have one right angle and two equal sides, it is a right angled sosceles triangle, combining the properties both of triangles and squares. The whole secret of the "Chinese Puzzles" is in the right angled isosceles triangle. Fifty, or even a smaller number of pieces of wood, paper, ivory, porcelain, glass, or other material, in the shape of a right angled isosceles triangle, say one inch for each of the two equal sides, can be combined into forms literally without number, illustrating natural and artificial mechanism in forms exceedingly beautiful and curious, and applicable, both in scientific and business operations, to an extent without limite.

Experiments .- Let any teacher or parent give to his pu